

tion. The principal facts in the case are these: Rhoda Davidson, of Hingham, Mass., lived in the family of the defendant for several months. After leaving, she informed her sister, a Mrs. Eddy, that she was withheld by the defendant; and by her advice she called on him and made the same statement. The Rev. gentleman, rather than the object of scandal as it appears, agreed to pay her a stipulated sum, not to make such an exposure, and actually gave her twenty dollars. The story, however, was told—he was arraigned before an ecclesiastical body, deemed guilty, and deposed from his ministerial duties at South Boston. He has since resided at Exeter, N. H. The Executive of Massachusetts made a requisition on Gov. Steele for his delivery up for trial. The Gov. of N. H. refused. In the mean time Mr. Fairchild, by his friends, was diligent in ferreting out the conspiracy, and arranging his testimony for trial, and when all was prepared, voluntarily came to Massachusetts, and sought a trial before a judicial tribunal. The result is told by the following, which we take from the Boston Daily American Eagle.

At half past eight o'clock, Judge Washburn commenced his charge to the jury, and addressed them about two hours, in a very clear and impressive manner. He alluded to the fact that he had taken full notes of the evidence in this case, contrary to his usual custom, in order that no misapprehension might occur in relation to points on which otherwise he might have found it difficult to be certain, when recounting the details of so lengthy a trial. He went into a faithful recital of the points on which the case must turn, and instructed the jury to reach a verdict in accordance with the amount of credibility they thought proper to attach to the testimony of the three principal witnesses for the Government. This case is one which involves no particular point of law, but merely depends upon the belief of the jury as to the innocence or guilt of the accused, without any of those legal technicalities which so often confuse jurors who are unaccustomed to the abstruse intricacies of what is termed legal language. It is a case involving either the guilt of the accused or gross perjury on the part of some of the witnesses. That there is a conspiracy somewhere, seems apparent; but who the conspirators are, is a question which is likely to remain secret; nor does it appear that the conspiracy has any direct bearing on the case at issue.

During the whole of this protracted trial, Mr. Fairchild has sat beside her husband, exhibiting a uniform belief in his innocence and a fidelity to her promise to support him in adversity as well as prosperity, and listening attentively to the recital of a tale of nature almost too revolting for human ears. Yet she has sat by his side from day

Bristol,	645	219	1
	7444	7626	60

This includes all the towns except Little Compton, Exeter and New Shoreham. In Exeter, according to the Providence Gazette, Fenner has 12 majority, and in New Shoreham Jackson was 100 ahead. Jackson is undoubtedly elected.

The issue was mainly made up on the Dorr liberation question. Jackson was the liberation candidate; but the Lt. Governor and the other candidates on the anti-liberation ticket are said to be elected.

Cranston is elected to Congress in the Eastern district without opposition. Arnold in the western district has some 500 majority over the present incumbent, Porter. All the officers elected are said to be whigs.

Both Houses of the Legislature, (which has the pardoning power,) are said to be strongly anti-liberation.

**Millerites sent to the House of Correction.**—We learn from the Bangor papers, that on Tuesday, of last week, a number of Millerites who have been disturbing the peace and quiet of a certain neighborhood in that city for some considerable time past, were brought before the Police Court and nine of them were sent to the House of Correction for terms of time varying from five to thirty days. The trials excited a good deal of interest and the court house was crowded with people anxious to witness the proceedings and hear the curious testimony.

It is astonishing that such fanatical delusions as Millerism should be embraced by any portion of a people as enlightened as our own. Bill When once fastened upon the minds of its victims there are scarcely any lengths to which religious frenzy will not drive them. But the religion, which produces such effects, is false. True religion is first pure, then peaceable and is in no wise inconsistent with the possession of a sound mind and a happy disposition.

From the Eastport Sentinel.

**Riot—Four Men Shot.** We learn from the St. John New Brunswicker of the 18th ult. that a serious riot occurred in the Parish of Portland the 17th (St. Patrick's Day) and that four men were shot, one of whom is not expected to recover, having received two balls in his breast. As soon as information of the riot was received by the authorities, two companies of the military were ordered to the scene of slaughter, and took possession of the ground, which they retained until about mid-

though 10 000 men are in the the purpose of suppressing the British officers have been slain enemy in the course of the mon

The roads are every where up, and robbery and plunder are common. In Lower Scinde the troops are healthy & the people quiet, Henty's 78th Highlanders now at Hyderabad are suffering severely from indisposition. They have, in the space of four months, lost 402 men, 120 children, and 120 children, or 557 in all, belonging to the regiment.

**Expulsion of the Jesuits from the land.**

The debate in the "Diet" at Vienna on the expulsion of the Jesuits, the most exciting character of the session, attracted to the Chamber was observed by dense masses of people, and only through the aid of a military force that a passage could be made through the members. The business of the session opened with a motion for the expulsion of the Jesuits, which motion was sustained by the presentation of a petition, signed by over 120,000 persons.

The Jesuits vehemently defended themselves against the charges of liberalism and declaring that wherever any attempts were made to expel the Jesuits, they would meet with organized resistance. It was not to be done, they said, except by the use of arms, and an appeal to such measures was what they defied them to do. The session adjourned amidst great excitement without any definite action on this important question.

**VISIT TO DORR.—Providence, 17.**—Of course all strangers here, are asked if they have seen Dorr. I can answer in the affirmative. I visited the prison to-day, and there I peeped at the Martyr, as his friend called him. He was sitting in the shop in an arm-chair, giving the finishing stroke to the printing of a branch of business extensively carried on in the prison, and a lucrative one for the State. Dorr occupied the only arm-chair in the shop. He is quite adept with the brush, and in his employment well suited to his tastes, always having had a relish for the craft.

There is no uniform dress of the prisoners, and no shaving of heads, as in the case of the Irish. Dorr had on his Chopatch and a fine broadcloth cloak hung back of his chair which gave it a martial appearance. He looked